

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERY, S. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899.

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FIELD AS SEEN BY MR. FEATHERSTONE

HE PREFERS THREE-FOURTHS OF A VICTORY TO NOTHING.

He Says Let the People Decide—Willing for Local Option in the Several Counties and Give the People Reason Why.

To the Editor of The State:

Will you please allow me to explain my position on the whiskey question? What the reporter put me down as saying does not do me justice. In fact, what I said was not intended for publication at all.

To start with, let me state that I have no desire or authority to speak for the prohibitionists of the State. Any needs that I may express are mine, as an individual, and the prohibitionists are not responsible for them in any shape, form or fashion.

At the same time, I would not knowingly take any position that might be calculated to injure the cause of the prohibitionists, for I am as staunch a believer in prohibition, upon principle, as ever, and will do as much for its sake as any man in the State. My friends, or some of them, may differ with me as to the means of accomplishing our ends, but they will not question my motives.

What is the situation that confronts us? We have the dispensary system. Under the constitution of '95 we cannot go back to the old barroom system. If we let matters remain in their present shape, what have we accomplished? The dispensary system can never lead to prohibition. It has fought us heretofore at every step. It has done more to make the whiskey traffic appear respectable than any system that we have ever had. The longer the system stands the more power will it acquire and the more influence will it exercise in political circles.

The tremendous power it already has can only be known fully by those who have come in contact with its practical workings in a campaign. How eagerly are the positions upon the board of control sought after. Why? Partly, at least, because they realize the power of the dispensary in elections, and they want its influence exerted in their behalf.

If allowed to stand, will its influence along these lines be decreased? I repeat the question, what have the prohibitionists to gain by allowing the present system to stand? Absolutely nothing. If it stands, they gained nothing, and their fight of last year counts for nothing.

On the other hand, what would the repeal of the dispensary mean to us? With it repealed, and with no other law enacted, we would have prohibition in every county in the State. The tacking on of a local option feature would mean what? That in those counties where public sentiment is not sufficiently strong to give up prohibition the license system, or the county dispensary system, would be in force. Under either of these systems we would have all of the good features of the present dispensary—for under the constitution they must remain. If prohibition were forced upon said counties it could not be enforced, for it is nonsense to talk about enforcing any law which is not supported by public sentiment. The non-enforcement of a prohibition law in those counties would do our cause harm, because we would be held responsible for its non-enforcement. True, we might have whiskey rings to fight in those particular counties in the future, but what would they be as compared to the great State whiskey ring now in existence?

I believe that at least three-fourths of the counties in the State would remain under the option of the prohibition law. Would that not give us three-fourths of a victory, which is better than no victory at all? Again, those counties would give us a tremendous leverage in our future fights.

The only sound objection that can be urged against the view that I present is that the present administration is hostile to prohibition, and that, therefore, the law might be

killed by a weak-kneed enforcement thereof. There is some force in such an argument, but, in my judgment, that objection will be more than offset by the benefits that will accrue. Remember, we got rid of the tremendous influence of the dispensary in politics. With the dispensary out of our way and with three-fourths of the counties in the State at our back, surely we will be in a better position to push on to complete victory.

The plan which I advocate, in a nut-shell, means to make the most of our present opportunities—to take three-fourths of a loaf rather than no loaf at all—to take and occupy the position from which we can make the best fight in the future. It does not mean a sacrifice of principle. It means that, as practical men, we are to seize what is best for us when the opportunity offers; it means that in our judgment it is better not to have whiskey legally sold in three-fourths of the counties than to have it sold in all.

To urge that by doing as I advocate we become allied with the whiskey men is all bosh and sentiment. We do nothing of the kind.

On the other hand, if we are offered prohibition in three-fourths of the counties in the State and fail to take it, where does the responsibility lie? For my part, I am willing to take all that we can get and then keep on fighting until we get it all.

I repeat that there is no sacrifice of principle involved. It is a question of expediency, which must be settled in a practical way.

Very truly yours,
C. C. FEATHERSTONE.

DANGER IN CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Rules Governing Its Sale in New York. Liquor of Acetylene Gas Prohibited.

Superintendent Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles, has made regulations governing the transportation, storage and sale of calcium carbide, which the firemen declare to be a source of danger in a burning building, because when water reaches it acetylene gas is given off. A number of stores keep it for use in bicycle lamps. Hereafter, in transit or on storage, it must be inclosed in hermetically sealed iron receptacles marked "Dangerous, if not kept dry."

No package may contain more than 100 pounds. It must be stored in isolated buildings that are fireproof and waterproof. No artificial light or heat will be permitted in the building where it is stored. Not more than twenty pounds, in bulk or in cartridges, may be kept in any store or factory, and this must be in a fireproof safe or vault above the street grade and it must be kept six inches above the floor.

The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of this city.—New York Sun.

ADVISE TOLBERT TO LEAVE.

Sentiment That This is a White Man's Government—Committee Appointed to Visit on Tolbert.

(Special to The State.)

Abbeville, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the citizens of Abbeville was called this afternoon. Mr. Aug. W. Smith presided and Mr. H. T. Wardlaw acted as secretary. The object of the meeting, as expressed by conservative resolutions which were offered by Mr. Wyatt Aiken, was to inform Mr. R. R. Tolbert, Jr., that in view of his recent conduct in the Phoenix trouble his presence here is undesirable and for the peace and good order of the community he had best make his permanent abode beyond the limits of this county. No objection was offered to his remaining to transact necessary business, but it was advised that he leave as soon as possible.

The sense of the meeting was that this is a white man's government and it would be maintained by the citizens of this community.

Messrs. Wyatt Aiken, L. C. Haskell and Jones F. Miller were appointed as a committee to inform Mr. Tolbert of the action taken by the meeting.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the office of County Supervisor as now provided by law shall continue and the successors of the present Supervisors shall be elected by the people at the next general election with a term of office for two years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and such Supervisors shall receive the pay and execute the bond as now provided by law except in the counties of Barnwell, Greenville, Kershaw, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Chester, Marion and Colleton where the salary shall be six hundred dollars. In the County of Edgefield where the salary shall be four hundred and fifty dollars. In the County of Greenwood the salary shall be seven hundred dollars, provided the Supervisor shall spend his whole time on the roads, and in the County of Chesterfield where the salary shall be six hundred dollars and the Board shall have no clerk. That in Abbeville the Board shall have no clerk. In the county of Perry, where the salary shall be three hundred dollars; in the county of Saluda where the salary of the Supervisor shall be four hundred, and the two Commissioners shall be allowed three dollars per diem, not to exceed thirty days in any one year, and in the county of Lancaster where the salary of the Supervisor shall be three hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. That the Governor shall before the first day of February A. D. 1899, upon the recommendation of the members of the General Assembly from the several counties or a majority of them and before the first of February of each succeeding two years thereafter appoint two persons from each county, who shall be known as the Commissioners of the county, and who shall act with the Supervisor in the governmental matters of the county. The said Supervisor and Commissioners to together constitute a board to be known as the County Commissioners. That in the Counties of Lancaster, Georgetown, Richland and Berkeley the appointment of said Commissioners shall be made on or before the first day of April 1899. The Supervisor shall be the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners so to be continued; and said Board at their first meeting for organization may elect a clerk, except in Abbeville where the Board shall have no clerk, who shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by said Board, at their first meeting, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, except in the Counties of Spartanburg, Richland and Charleston, where the salary shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and in the County of Sumter where the salary shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, and in Pickens and Florence the clerk shall receive a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars and in Williamsburg not exceeding fifty dollars, and in Orangeburg one hundred, and in the Counties of Lancaster, York, Georgetown and Oconee the salary of the clerk shall not be more than one hundred dollars, and in Dorchester one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Each of said Commissioners shall receive the sum of three dollars per day of each day actually in service, not to exceed twenty-five days in each year, except in the County of Spartanburg, where the number of days shall not exceed forty days. Except in the county of Chesterfield where they shall receive two dollars per day and five cents per mile for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the meetings of the Board at the court house; and in the County of Lancaster where they shall receive two dollars for their services and in the County of Greenville said Commissioners shall each receive two dollars per day and said Commissioners shall upon their appointment be qualified as other county officers and receive their commissions from the Governor

COUNTY GOVERNMENT ACT.

An Act to Provide for the County Government of the State—Go into Effect February 1st.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the office of County Supervisor as now provided by law shall continue and the successors of the present Supervisors shall be elected by the people at the next general election with a term of office for two years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and such Supervisors shall receive the pay and execute the bond as now provided by law except in the counties of Barnwell, Greenville, Kershaw, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Chester, Marion and Colleton where the salary shall be six hundred dollars. In the County of Edgefield where the salary shall be four hundred and fifty dollars. In the County of Greenwood the salary shall be seven hundred dollars, provided the Supervisor shall spend his whole time on the roads, and in the County of Chesterfield where the salary shall be six hundred dollars and the Board shall have no clerk. That in Abbeville the Board shall have no clerk. In the county of Perry, where the salary shall be three hundred dollars; in the county of Saluda where the salary of the Supervisor shall be four hundred, and the two Commissioners shall be allowed three dollars per diem, not to exceed thirty days in any one year, and in the county of Lancaster where the salary of the Supervisor shall be three hundred dollars per annum.

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and Secretary of State without charge.

Sec. 3. That on the first day of February A. D. 1899 the office of County Commissioners as now provided by law to be appointed by the Governor shall be abolished, and the jurisdiction powers and duties now devolved by law upon the appointive Boards of County and Township Commissioners is hereby devolved upon the Boards of County Commissioners herein provided for to consist of the County Supervisor and two Commissioners and all claims against the counties to be valid shall be approved in writing by a majority of said Board and entered upon their minutes, said Boards so constituted shall meet at the county seat at least once a month for the transaction of business: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall go into effect in the Counties of Lancaster, Georgetown, Richland, Oconee and Berkeley on the first day of April 1898 and in the County of Aiken on the first day of July 1898.

Sec. 4. The Boards of County Commissioners and Township Commissioners now appointed by the Governor after the appointment and qualification of the Commissioners provided for in this Act, shall continue in office as County Boards of Equalization and Township Boards of Assessors until their successors shall be appointed and the Governor of this State is hereby authorized and empowered every two years to appoint such Boards of County Assessors Township Assessors as are now provided by law for the appointment of County Commissioners and Township Commissioners. Such Boards shall serve for two years from the time of their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Their terms to be co-terminal with the Governor who appoints them, and they shall receive such pay as is now provided by law. The Chairman of the Special Boards of Assessors shall be ex officio members of the County Boards of Equalization. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed so as to affect the Special Boards of Assessors as now provided by law: Provided, That in Greenville County the Township Assessors provided for in this Act shall be Township Commissioners as now constituted for Greenville County.

Sec. 5. That Sections 1 and 2 of an Act approved 9th March, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend Sections 2375, 2376 and 2402 of Vol. I, Revised Statutes of 1893," be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. The County Board of Commissioners shall have the same right and duties with reference to the preparation of jury lists as are now devolved by law upon the present County Boards of Commissioners.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Fairfield, Hampton, Spartanburg, Kershaw and Cherokee County.

Sec. 8. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Provided, The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Counties of Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Spartanburg, Fairfield, Cherokee, Kershaw, Hampton and Beaufort. Provided further, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to the Counties of Lancaster, Georgetown, Richland and Oconee on and after the first day of April A. D. 1898, at which time the Board of County Commissioners provided for in this Act shall go into office in said counties; and in the County of Aiken on the first day of July, 1898; and in said county the juries shall be listed and drawn by the Auditor, Treasurer and the Clerk of the Court without extra pay and they are hereby declared to be the Board of Jury Commissioners for such purpose, with all the powers devolved by law upon such Boards.

In the Senate House the 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

GEN. WATTS' STATEMENT.

He Writes a Letter—Gen. Floyd Has Nothing for Publication.

[The State.]

In reference to the inquiries made by The State yesterday of Gen. Floyd, adjutant and inspector general, regarding the payment or non-payment of their quotas to certain of the militia companies, that official was seen yesterday, but he stated that he had a thing to give for publication upon the subject at present, nor did he know that he would have at all.

Gen. Floyd was asked if he had or had not received compliments from militia captains that their respective companies had failed to receive the money due them; if such companies had or had not been received after the money was reported sent out, and if any such complaints had been received, how many. These questions Gen. Floyd said he could not answer. He singled out a case as a possible illustration, saying it was known to him that a certain captain had received Gen. Watts' check for the amount due his company and yet the captain had not sent his receipt.

The impression gained from Gen. Floyd's conversation was that he believed any irregularities or negligence if such existed, in the office under his predecessor would be satisfactorily adjusted, but he carefully refrained from expressing himself for publication in definite terms, and his references to Gen. Watts were of the kindest nature.

It is understood that Gen. Floyd taken the position that he is not the proper person to give out at present anything concerning what may have occurred during his predecessor's term, as the governor is commander-in-chief of the militia, and to him anything wrong must first be reported. Governor Ellerbe's sickness of the last few days has prevented his attention to business.

Gen. Floyd has said that he is not the man to cover up any wrong doing that should be exposed, and that the people have confidence in him is evidence by his election to the office he now holds.

The following communication from Gen. Watts is voluntary, and gives his statement of the status of affairs.

To the Editor of The State.

In the issue of your paper of January 27th, in the editorial column, the following headline appears: "Light Wanted—Turn it on," and I believe I am the proper one to turn on the light.

The inspection of the military companies for 1898 was not completed until December 31st for the reason that, after consulting with the commander-in-chief, we decided to give those companies who volunteered in the late war with Spain a chance to pass inspection and get their share of the appropriation. I could not start on my report until all returns were in. My report was not delivered to the State printer until about the second week in January. I did not send out any checks to the companies until I received a proof of my report, so that I could check it up and see that everything was correct. The checks have been sent out to the various companies in the State and the money is in the bank to cover all the checks.

I informed the present adjutant inspector general why the checks were not sent out, and he was aware of the situation all the time.

Very respectfully,
J. GARY WATTS.
Columbia, S. C., January 27, '99.

Nobody Hurt.

"Hiram Nobody was in the municipal court yesterday, charged with intoxication, and brought about a paradoxical condition of things there," says The Boston Transcript. "Thus, although fifty-four persons were under arrest charged with intoxication, charges were preferred against Nobody. No reason was found for inflicting a penalty on a number of these persons, and yet Nobody was discharged."

IS A STATE OFFICER INELIGIBLE?

Can Governor Ellerbe be a State College Trustee? Investigation to be Determined.

(The State, 27th.)

Senator Connor, of Orangeburg, will today introduce a concurrent resolution that the judiciary committee of both branches of the General Assembly be constituted a committee to ascertain whether any State official is holding another office in violation of article I, section 14, article II, section 2, and article III, section 24 of the constitution.

This committee to take testimony and to report to the General Assembly not later than Feb. 10th.

Senator Connor says that when Gov. Ellerbe last year accepted an elective membership on the board of trustees of Clemson College, he virtually vacated the office of Governor, and having been recently inaugurated as Governor, he has virtually vacated the position as member of the board of trustees. There is another Clemson trustee, Senator Mauldin, of Hampton, who is holding two positions of trust, and Senator Connor claims that one or the other is vacated.

The proposed resolution will also demand an inquiry as to whether or not there are officials at the State capital who are violating the statute forbidding that any State officer shall appoint in his office any man who is not over six degrees removed in consanguinity and affinity.

Senator Connor claims that the Governor's private secretary, M. W. Boyd Evans, is nearer kin to the Governor than six degrees removed, and this will debar Mr. Evans from holding that position.

There are two conditions to be confronted. One is whether or not the General Assembly will take any action on his resolution, and the other is whether the joint committee will do what is expected. Mr. Connor claims that no State officer, ex officio or otherwise, can be a member of the board of trustees of a State institution.

Weather Report.

The following data, covering a period of 28 years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Charleston, South Carolina. Month of February for 28 years.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature 53 degrees.

The warmest month was that of 1884, with an average of 61 degrees. The coldest month was that of 1895, with an average of 41 degrees.

The highest temperature was 80 degrees on February 18, 1891.

The lowest temperature was 12 degrees on February 8, 1895.

Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 27th.

Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, March 2nd.

PRECIPITATION.

Rain and melted snow: Average for the month, 3.10 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 10.15 inches in 1871.

The least monthly precipitation was 0.51 inches in 1898.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.79 inches on February 16 and 17, 1884.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-85 only) was traces on Feb. 23, 1889.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of clear days, 10; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 8.

The prevailing winds have been from the southwest, 21 per centum.

The highest velocity of the wind was 44 miles from the northeast, on February 27, 1893.

Station: Charleston, S. C.

Date of issue: January 23, 1899.

I. N. JESSEPOSKY,

Local Forecast official,

Weather Bureau.

FILIPINO TROUBLE SERIOUS

MANLOS CONGRESS AUTHORIZED AGUINALDO TO OPEN HOSTILITIES.

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